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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/858,148	05/15/2001	Simon Edwin Crouch	B-4180 618802-6	2505

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EXAMINER	
LE, NHAN T	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2685	

DATE MAILED: 10/02/2003

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/858,148	CROUCH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nhan T Le	2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 May 2002* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *7* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1,3,7-12,15-19,21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kauser (US 5,724,660).

As to claims 1, 16-18, Kauser teaches a method of retrieving location-related information using a mobile device having both wide-area and short-range communication sub-systems, the method involving:

obtaining a locality indicator using the wide-area communication sub-system; see figure 2, 214 BRS.

obtaining local information using the short-range communication sub-system; see figure 8, col. 8, lines 20-30.

using the locality indicator and local formation in combination to retrieve specific information having a relation to the current location of the mobile device, see col. 2, lines 62-66.

As to claim 3, Kauser teaches local information using the short-range communication sub-system; see figure 8, col. 8, lines 20-30.

As to claim 7, Kauser teaches specific information is location, see col. 2 lines 62-66.

As to claim 8, Kauser teaches specific information is information about the source that transmitted the local information to the mobile device, see col. 4, lines 42-56.

As to claim 9, Kauser teaches specific information is supplemental information about the same topic as local information, see col. 4, lines 42-56.

As to claims 10, 19, Kauser teaches the wide-area communication sub-system comprises a cellular radio sub-system, figure 1, 214, RBSs.

As to claims 11,23 Kauser teaches locality indicator comprises an identifier of the current cell in which the mobile device is camped, see figure 2, 7.

As to claim 12, Kauser teaches the wide-area communication sub-system comprises a GPS receiving system, the locality indicator being an approximate location, see figure 2, 125.

As to claims 15, 21, 22, Kauser teaches the obtained locality indicator and local information are stored in the mobile device and subsequently used to retrieve said specific information at a time convenient to the user, see col. 9, lines 19-29.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 2,13,14,20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauser (US 5,724,660) in view of Walsh (US 6,603,977).

As to claim 2, Kauser fails to teach local information is information about a local business or landmark. Walsh teaches local information is information about a local business or landmark, see col. 10, lines 60-67. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Walsh into Kauser's method of retrieving location-related information in order to be more descriptive about the location of the mobile station.

As to claims 13-14, 20, Kauser fails to teach the short-range communication sub-system is a short-range radio transceiver, an infared based system. Walsh teaches the short-range communication sub-system is a short-range radio transceiver, see col. 9, lines 26-28 and an infared based system, see col. 10, line 6. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Walsh into Kauser's method of retrieving location-related information in order to be more descriptive about the location of the mobile station.

3. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauser (US 5,724,660) in view of Smith (US 6,167,274).

As to claim 4, Kauser fails to teach the step of using the local information and locality indicator to retrieve specific information is effected by searching for a match in a database; in which local information entries are tagged with respective

locality indicators indicative of the locality associated with the local information of the entry concerned. Smith teaches the step of using the local information and locality indicator to retrieve specific information is effected by searching for a match in a database, see col. 1, lines 42-53, col. 3, lines 12-49, col. 4, lines 13-29. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Smith into Kauser's method of retrieving location-related information in order to retrieve location information quickly.

4. Claims 5, 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauser (US 5,724,660) in view of Smith (US 6,167,274) and further in view of Rangedahl (US 5,790,074).

As to claim 5, the combination of Kauser and Smith fails to teach database is held remotely, the mobile device using the wide-area communication sub-system to pass the local information and locality indicator to a service system which then accesses the database to retrieve specific information and return it to the device using the wide-area communication subsystem of the latter. Rangedahl teaches the database is held remotely, the mobile device using the wide-area communication sub-system to pass the local information and locality indicator to a service system which then accesses the database to retrieve specific information and return it to the device using the wide-area communication subsystem of the latter, see figure 1, 120, 30, 10, col. 2, lines 21-27, col. 3, lines 18-43, col. 4, lines 3-8. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the

teaching of Rangedahl into Kauser and Smith's method of retrieving location-related information in order to determine the allowability of operation at a given information.

As to claim 24, Kauser also teaches a request handler for receiving request via communications interface for specific information having a relation to a location indicated by a locality indicator and local information included in the request, the request handler being operative to use locality indicator and local information included in the request to find a match in the database and to return from the further information associated with the match, the requested specific information, see col. 6, lines 13-24. Kauser fails to teach a database in which items of local information derived from short-range wireless transmitter are stored together with respective further information and respective locality indicators each indicating the locality transmitter from where the corresponding item of information was derived. Smith teaches database in which items of local information derived from short-range wireless transmitter are stored together with respective further information and respective locality indicators each indicating the locality transmitter from where the corresponding item of information was derived, see col. 1, lines 42-53, col. 3, lines 12-49, col. 4, lines 13-29. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Smith into Kauser's method of retrieving location-related information in order to retrieve location information quickly. The combination of Kauser and Smith further fails to teach a communication interface for interfacing the service system with a

communications infrastructure. Rangedahl teaches communication interface for interfacing the service system with a communications infrastructure, see figure 1, 120, 30, 10. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Rangedahl into Kauser and Smith's method of retrieving location-related information in order to determine the allowability of operation at a given information.

As to claim 25, Kauser further teaches locality indicators are location area or cell identifiers for a mobile radio cell, figure 1, cell 7.

As to claim 26, Kauser further teaches items of local information are identifiers of the respective related short range transmitters; see figure 8, col. 8, lines 20-30.

5. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauser (US 5,724,660) in view of Smith (US 6,167,274) and further in view of Rangedahl (US 5,790,074) and Asahi (EP 0785535).

As to claim 6, the combination of Kauser, Smith, Rangedahl fails to teach the database entries are distributed across multiple database servers on the basis of their respective locality indicators, the appropriate server being accessed by the service system according to the locality indicator received from the mobile device. Asahi teaches the database entries are distributed across multiple database servers on the basis of their respective locality indicators, the appropriate server being accessed by the service system according to the locality indicator received from the mobile device, see col. 2, lines 52-59, col. 3, lines 2-8. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Asahi into Kauser, Smith and Rangedhl's method of retrieving location-related information in order to speed up the searching process.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Koshima (US 6415155) teaches location system and method for identifying position of mobile terminal that can communicate based on repeater in radio zone, and mobile terminal that can communicate based on repeater in radio zone.

Ito (US 5999126) teaches position measuring apparatus, position measuring method, navigation apparatus, navigation method, information service method, automotive vehicle, and audio information transmitting and receiving method.

Seraj (US 6055434) teaches method and system for locating a mobile station within a mobile telecommunications network.

Sugarbroad (US 5850609) teaches method for locating a cellular radiocommunication mobile station, and equipment for implementing the method.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T Le whose telephone number is 703-305-4538. The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Nhan T. Le

NGUYEN T. VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER